كشفت مؤسسة النقد العربي السعودي (البنك المركزي) في تقرير صادر عنها، عن تحقيق الاقتصاد السعودي تطورات إيجابية في معظم قطاعاته خلال عام 2019، مبينة أن المؤشرات النقدية والمصرفية مستمرة في تسجيل أداء جيد خلال العام الجاري على الرغم من أزمة جائحة كورونا.

وبحسب التقرير، تمكّن الاقتصاد السعودي من حزم الإصلاحات الاقتصادية والمالية التي أقرتها الحكومة خلال الأعوام السابقة لتعزيز النمو الاقتصادي. إنهirtschaft بدوره مع القطاع غير النفطي الذي حقق تطورات إيجابية، على الرغم من التراجع الملحوظ في القطاع النفطي نظرًا للالتزامات المحددة في اتفاقية "أوبك+".

وبما يتعلق بالعام الجاري 2020، أظهر التقرير أن عرض النقود حقق نسبة 9.0% في المائة ليبلغ نحو 1843 مليار ريال، ونمت الودائع المصرفية بمعدل 9.0% في المائة ليبلغ 1843 مليار ريال، فيما ارتفع الائتمان المصرفي الممنوح للقطاع الخاص بنسبة 13.2% في المائة ليبلغ نحو 1610 مليار ريال.

سيارة العمليات الاقتصادية والمالية التي اجتمعت ب kukروريت، وذلك يعكس استمرار الإنتاج الاقتصادي على المشاريع التنموية ودعم برامج رؤية المملكة 2030 التي أسهمت في تحفيز الاقتصاد المحلي مرونة في امتصاص الصدمات الاقتصادية، نظرًا للتبني السريع للخطط الإصلاحية. 

وأخيراً، استفاد الاقتصاد السعودي من حزم الإصلاحات الاقتصادية والمالية التي أقرتها الحكومة خلال الأعوام السابقة للتحقيق في تحقيق تطلعات رؤية المملكة.

المصدر (موقع العربية.نت، بتصرُّف)
The GDP of the UAE is around $100 billion

Figures issued by the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Authority showed that the gross domestic product at constant prices of the UAE reached 368.52 billion dirhams ($100 billion) during the first quarter of 2020, of which 252 billion dirhams ($68.5 billion) was for non-oil output, thus maintaining the same level recorded in the corresponding quarter, around 2019. The GDP of the UAE at current prices reached 362.8 billion dirhams (98.7 billion dollars), of which 282.61 billion dirhams (76.9 billion dollars) was the non-oil GDP. While the total oil output of the UAE at constant prices (extractive industries including crude oil and gas) grew by 3.3 percent during the first quarter of 2020, reaching a level of 116.5 billion dirhams ($31.7 billion) compared to 112.8 billion dirhams (30.7 billion dollars) in the same quarter in 2019. Thus, its contribution to the gross product reached 31.6 percent.

The GDP of the non-financial projects sector, excluding the oil sector, reached 201.4 billion dirhams (54.8 billion dollars) during the first quarter of this year at constant prices and a contribution of 54.6 percent, while the output of financial activities and insurance activities amounted to 31.72 billion dirhams (8.6 billion dollars), and a contribution of 8.6 percent of the total GDP.

Source (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, Edited)
Fitch Ratings has lowered Oman’s credit rating for the second time this year, reducing it by one degree to “negative BB” from BBB, and maintaining its negative outlook, revealing the continuing erosion of the financial statements and the external balance.

Fitch expected a financial deficit for the Sultanate of Oman at about 20 percent of GDP in 2020, up from eight percent last year, due to a 32 percent drop in revenues due to falling oil prices in exchange for production, which far exceeded the eight percent spending cut.

The agency expects that the average price of oil in Oman's exports will reach $ 45 per barrel in 2020, which is much lower than its estimate of the price that achieves parity, which is $ 70. It is also expected to increase the debt to more than 80 percent of GDP this year, compared to 60 percent last year.

According to Fitch, the coming years will be an important test of the flexibility of financing Oman demonstrated in the past, and the sharp maturity schedule will keep Oman's financing needs large in the aftermath, even as the fiscal deficit curbed. And it expected that the total fiscal deficit and external debt maturities would reach between 12 and 14 billion dollars annually in the period from 2020 to 2022.

Source (Al-Arab newspaper - London, Edited)
The unemployment rate in Egypt increased, according to data issued by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, to 9.6% during the second quarter of 2020, as unemployment approached its highest rate in two years, after the Covid-19 pandemic forced many companies and economic activities to stop their work. The unemployment rate reached 7.7% at the end of last March, before it rose to 9.2% in April as the government tightened precautionary measures to confront the pandemic. The PMI, due for release next month, will be an important indicator of whether employment rates will rise again after easing the precautionary measures related to "Covid-19".

The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics report showed a decrease in the workforce by 8%, to reach 26.7 million in the second quarter of 2020, compared to 28.1 million people in the second quarter of 2019 (this includes workers and the unemployed).

The report showed a decline in the female unemployment rate during the closing period, as the female unemployment rate reached 16.2% by the end of the second quarter of 2020, after it was 22.4% during the same period last year. While the unemployment rate among males was 8.5% in the second quarter of 2020, compared to 4.2% in the same period in 2019.

Source (Arabic cnbc site, Edited)